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OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

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To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I HAVE *received a* LETTER *from my* BROTHER, *a soldier in* Ireland; *he was just about to embark with his corps for* Boston. *I beg you will put this* ANSWER *in your gazette; it will get sooner to hand so than in any other way, and indeed I know no other way by which I can answer his letter. Colonel* P----n *allows me to say, that, if you will insert it, he will consider it as a favour done to himself. One of the* Boston *printers will, it may be, insert it in his paper also, and then I shall be sure of its reaching my brother. As I am but a mean scholar, be pleased to correct my spelling, and mend my phrases. I am, sir, your most humble servant, to command, &c.*

DEAR BROTHER,

YOUR promise of coming to *America* is of several years standing. I expected your arrival with desire, but little did I expect you to come as a soldier, to ruin the only asylum left in the world for the poor of *Britain* and *Ireland*. You know why I left *Ireland*; you saw the miserable situation of my family, by a rise in my rent *to the double* of what was paid before, and by the enclosure of the *only ground* where I could graze my few cattle; you saw the numerous companions of my misery spoiled, insulted, and abused, like myself; you saw our departure from our native country. With tears in your eyes, you foretold your future necessity of following us as soon as your lease should be expired. We crossed the ocean; we travelled far into the wilderness, the lands nigher the sea-shore being already occupied. We got a plenty of good land almost for nothing, though *now* the case, to a new comer, is somewhat altered, because this country is to be oppressed in every manner. The first difficulties overcome, we lived, for a time, as happily as could be desired; I was astonished to find myself among many of my old acquaintance; at court and at meeting I seemed returned to *Ireland* among my friends and relations.

This happy state was interrupted last year by an *Indian* war. Those *Indians* kill women and children, and burn houses. It pleased God to bless our arms; our countrymen acquired honour; our *chief* gave an example of singular prudence. His *brother*, one of the bravest and worthiest men in the world, lieutenant of our neighbouring county of *Augusta*, fell in the action. They are the sons of an *Irishman*. You have heard of the family, by name LEWIS. But some of our countrymen who fell, and others, who survive, the worthy *lieutenant of Augusta* esteemed his equals, in military merit, when he was alive; for he was very modest. The *Virginians*, from below the mountains, fought and bled freely in the common cause. We acknowledge it with pleasure, and mayhap may return the favour a hundred fold, ere two years elapse.

Well, now *you*, who are not savages, but our own blood, *you* come to reduce us to a worse situation than we were in in *Ireland*; you come, like the *Indians*, to take the lives, and embitter the days, of inoffensive people.

The *lords*, and the *landholders in general*, have made a *Hell* for poor people in *Britain* and *Ireland*. Rather than be *damned*, in this world, to support *their pride* and *their vices*, we forsook our unhappy country. Is there no part of the globe in which a poor man can be secure from their vexations? Now their design is to make a *Hell* of *North America*, that poor people may incessantly labour on their estates as a matter of less trouble to stay and be *damned there* than to come *here* to be *damned* as effectually. Such are their measures to enable them to live riotously, and to debauch young women, *vile wretches as they are, however dignified!* and in such measures the *British* poor shall be instruments! What meanness! what blindness!

But there is a man in our parts who leads a life like none of his neighbours; he passes his days among his books in solitude, and though he might, he will not, accept the little honours of his country. When tired of books he recurs to his garden, where he plants his flowers, sows and weeds his lettuce, collects his seeds, and prunes his plumb trees. You may see him dance, sing, laugh, and, of late, sometimes weep, by himself. Approach, and you will hear him often converse with a man, or an angel, called SIDNEY, whom one cannot see; accost him, he comes to himself, and will talk very familiarly, but not always comprehensibly. In short, we know not well whether to term him a *fool* or a *wiseman*, or whether he be *in* or *out* of his senses. He is, in the opinions, of some or other, all of those things, and, were it possible, I should think them all in the right. They say he is a *philosopher*, and that the character implies those inconsistencies. *That* man, who, whether wise or otherwise, certainly reads and thinks a great deal, and looks deeper into matters than is within my capacity; says that *Great Britain* may find every advantage she can reasonably wish, *and more than she has a right to claim*, in complying with the *American* demand of restoring things to the footing they were upon at the conclusion of the last war, and that, although *she did not* (which is contrary to the fact) yet she ought to embrace those terms with eagerness, for that every year will render them more to her advantage; that fifty years hence she can have little hope of doing aught by compulsion in *America*; and that, if she could come to such terms, *now* she is *strong*, as will secure her wealth and grandeur when she will not be strong enough to force *half as good*, she would most evidently pursue her interest. But as her conduct is so very different, he has formed some conjectures, *brother*; those conjectures *raise the hair upon my head.*

Seeing, says he, that the real interest of this great nation is totally disregarded; that every combination is to be violently torn asunder by the machinations of those about the king; and seeing that those, the most in his confidence (as it seems) are of families long attached, and even related to the house of Stuart; and seeing that the *wisest head* and the *worst heart* among them was lately over to France, on private negotiation, the matter of which has never transpired; and seeing that the real interest of the king and his people are inseparable, he *infers* that something contrary to that interest is in agitation, and that *very probably*, when those *agents of mischief* have thrown all *America* into combustion, and have rendered us here so extremely miserable that any imaginable expedient to finish our torments will be eligible (by which time, he supposes, a civil war may be kindled in *Britain*) that *then France* and *Spain* may graciously offer us *Charles Edward*, the pretender, for our independent monarch, stipulating for themselves such advantages in trade only as will not be oppressive to the *Americans*; for, says he, those accurate *French* and *Spanish* politicians know their interest better then ever to dream of conquest. They might perhaps, *without such an attempt*, have every real advantage of sovereignty, and none of its burdens, but *with it* nothing but opposition. Why did so many sovereigns, continued he, interest themselves in the late marriage of the [illegible]der? The man was as *buried alive, neglected*, and *despised*. [illegible] became powerful in *Britain*, and, all at once, *Great* [illegible] emerges from obscurity, is advantageously married under the favour and countenance of the most powerful princes in Europe. Is this without a view to some great revolution? *Canada* is already prepared for such a revolution as the one suggested. Arbitrary power, and the Roman Catholic religion, are there established by an act of that body named *a parliament*, perhaps as a *model*, by which a *popish prince* may regulate the other colonies. Such may be the result of the utmost exertions of British bravery; happy if it extend no farther!

Captain *Arbuckle*, an active warrior during the last campaign, looked at the *philosopher* with amazement. And do you really think, sir (said he) that the *tories* have such an intention? God forbid, replied the *philosopher*, that I should assert any such matter; I only look to the probable *causes* of certain measures taken by princes in *Europe*; I only look to the probable *consequences* of the measures the *tories* pursue in Britain. Was I to judge of the intentions of the former by these probable *causes*, and of the intentions of the latter by those probable *consequences*, I should assuredly pronounce them (in my poor judgment) no *other*; nay, farther, was I to judge, by the administration of the king's affairs what those worthies, the *tories*, have made his particular and personal situation, I should pronounce him *an actual state prisoner*, beset with spies, to watch that he have no intercourse with honest people; I should pronounce him a man the most *enslaved*, the most *abused*, the most *unhappy*, and the most to be pitied, of any individual in his dominions. Unhappy prince! not *detested*, only because *pitied!* Here the *philosopher*'s eyes ran over; he retired in silent melancholy.

And can you, my dear brother, take the matter in what point of view you may, can you lend your assistance to such abominable proceedings?

Let the dreadful devastations, let the bloody massacres you are going to commit, rise a moment before your imagination, and think coolly, can you (a man whom I have ever known of an honest heart, and as humane as brave) can you consent to be a *murderer*, an *incendiary?*

I do not blame the old soldiers; they are dishonestly dealt with. When they enlisted, it was to fight the *French* and *Spaniards*; they expected no other. Now they are led against their relations, against people from whom (if coming on any other errand) they would receive every mark of hospitality; they are led to frustrate every rational hope they may form of rising in life, and letting themselves, in a house of their own, in peace and comfort. But to omit the advantages they lose, let them consider the *nature* of this *unchristian* service. I dare believe there is not a single soldier in any of the *Irish*, nor even in any of the *British* regiments, but has relations and friends among those he is about to slaughter. Those brave soldiers I pity, because they are *deceived*. They never suspected their generous spirit was to be employed in such unnatural wickedness. But *you*, my brother, *you* enlisted of your *own* accord in this very service. What have you to plead in your justification? You come premeditatedly to ruin all your friends, all your relations, in *America*, to ruin *America* herself, and, with her, the only resource of every *poor*, every *oppressed*, every *outed* family *in the three kingdoms*. My dear brother, rather end your days with a pistol than be instrumental in those abominations.

I live in *Botetourt* county, in a homely habitation, it is *true*; but there I live plentifully, and will, if God please, there live free. Similar is the determination of all the people of Botetourt, and, as I hear, of the country in general. Too many of us in *Botetourt* are too well acquainted with dependence to submit to it again ever. Ah! brother, in *Ireland* we *heard* that we were *men*; but *here* we *feel* it. Here may I see you, but not as my assassin. You will easily obtain a settlement. Procure your discharge if possible. Here are no *cat o'nine tails*, no *drum-majors*, no *courts martial*. I am (allow me to use the familiar name of our infancy) your loving brother, and so I am, sincerely, CARIL.

P. S. Enquire for *Catauba* Creek, in *Botetourt*, or there you may direct a letter for me, to the care of Mr. *James Donald*, merchant, in *Manchester*, or of *Patrick Coutts*, esquire, in *Shockoe*, *James*'s river. I have removed since I writ to you last to a much finer plantation. *Botetourt* is a new county, formed of the southern part of *Augusta*, but now *Augusta*, though larger than England, is to be no more divided, by positive tory instructions.

N. B. The printer has complied with the writer's request, as to correction, only so far as was indispensably necessary. The spelling was very erronious, and there were here and there certain manners of speaking to which sometimes nothing, sometimes others, more in common use, were substituted. He has only left one example of useless repetition at the close of the letter, to shew what kind of phrases he has totally omitted.

LOWRY'S POINT, Rappahannock, *April* 17, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

AS I have, for a time past, been on a voyage some distance from home, that piece in Mr. Purdie's paper, of the 17th of last February, handed to him from the chairman of a respectable committee, has but lately fallen into my hands. Forbearing to reply would be acknowledging faults that I have not committed, and the expence of an answer, I fear, will purchase displeasure. However, as it will appear that I did all in my power to prevent those disagreeable disputes, I do, with the more confidence, ask leave to lay before your readers what are no more than matters of real fact: The occasion of the chairman's piece happened in consequence of my endeavouring to oblige some of our former customers on Rappahannock river, who had petitioned that their grain might be received in payment of their debts. It was necessary that some person, acquainted with those accounts, should attend, and for his employment a parcel of goods, duly imported (of which the chairman was satisfied) were put on board a vessel at Alexandria, and she dispatched round for the purpose above. I never understood that any of the goods were complained of, on Rappahannock, but a set of real buck handle knives and forks, which were sold for 8*s.* Some very large sieve bottoms, sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* and bar iron. The bar iron was put on board to be used in Gloucester, on our own accounts; my apprentice on board had directions to retail what of it might be left at 4*d.* per lb. a person came on board to purchase the fourth part of a ton, and was informed that if he paid for it in commodities he must give after the rate of £. 30 per ton. I retail iron at home for 4*d.* per lb. but have never traded in that article till within the last nine months. I have proved to many that the sieve bottoms cost 10*s.* sterling p r dozen. As to the knives, if they were of our first quality, of the above sort, it can be proved that [illegible] 4*d.* sterling the set; of the second, a [illegible] of the third, [illegible] My apprentice sold them, declares that they were of those mentioned, and that the price received was set on them by Mr. Philip Vass, while he acted as our assistant, which are more than two years past. Under these circumstances, a constable, and six or eight men, some of them armed, were dispatched in quest of the vessel, which they boarded while under sail, with little or no wind; they proceeded to haul down the sails, let run the anchor, and then ordered that all on board should attend them to the courthouse; the constable adding, that he had orders to bring off every white man, if there were twenty. The master on board begged time only to shift his clothes, but was denied it. The vessel, with very considerable property, was left to the mercy of what weather might have happened, not a sail handed, nor soul on board. On trial, no invoices were asked for, none were produced. Mr. James Samford, a man of strict probity, sent word to the committee that he had bought of the same sieve bottoms, and at the very same price before our goods had been removed from this river. His message was openly delivered before the committee by the gentleman that had been on board to purchase iron, who, at the same time, personally declared, that he saw nothing on board, save the iron, but what was as low as they could be had elsewhere. The knives were had before the committee, and allowed to be reasonable. How then were those matters proved? Or give me leave to ask, how it was possible they could be proved, since it is notorious that I have been removed from Rappahannock more than fifteen months? But the chairman said that such and such goods only cost this or that price, and is he to be mistaken? By mere chance I happened at Richmond courthouse, in my way down the country, on the day of this trial, and but a short time after, the committee had risen, and did, in presence of most of the members, assure them that it was in my power to acquit myself of their charge, and that about this time I most certainly would do so, by producing my invoice, which I have now brought for the perusal of such as wish to be better satisfied.

The chairman informs your readers that on account of the non-age of my apprentice, the committee did agree not to act with rigour against him. If their determination was too pacific, it was by no means a fault in that gentleman, as it is well known that what he proposed for their resolve was, that if the vessel was not gone out of the river in twenty four hours (winds permitting) any person should be at liberty to set fire to and burn her up. Have not hasty resolutions been productive of fatal consequences? The great indulgence, at last agreed on, was in consequence of the petition of my apprentice being approved of by a majority of the committee, less inclined to rigorous proceedings than the chairman was. Has the rigid proceedings the chairman alludes to been recommended by the wisest assembly that ever were convened on our part of this globe? From whence, then, is the authority? 20*s.* * JOHN FOWLER.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

NUMBER I.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

AT a time when our civil liberty is invaded, our government unhinged, our fountains of justice dried up, our constitution destroyed, and all America in convulsions, the voice of duty is too loud not to be heard, too plain and too distinct to be mistaken; it calls to every individual for manhood and courage becoming the mighty occasion; at such a time to offer one's sentiments with that zeal and resolution that exigencies require, and the importance of the case demands, is incumbent on every honest man; to be tame, supine, and unconcerned, or only concerned, to sneak or skulk from personal danger, betrays a disposition, a turpitude of soul, that wants a name.

I do not mean to blow up the flames of faction, or to sound the trumpet of sedition; but only to confirm you in your manly and loyal exertions. There are junctures when opposition becomes necessary, and submission treason against the constitution.

Every citizen ought as willingly to share in the dangers, difficulties, and hardships, of opposing, as to reap the glory, honour, and advantages, of success.

As an inhabitant of the world, I claim the privilege, indulged by its great author, of speaking my mind with freedom and decency. As a member of a much injured community, with zeal and firmness, I have nothing to hope or fear from party or preferment; am not dazzled by the glitter of office, or charmed by the sweets of emolument; not frightened by the menaces of the powerful, or the threats of the cruel; all, united, shall not deter from duty. I shall not endure to exchange tranquility of mind for the empty plaudits of tyrannic men, or the privilege of speaking honestly for the base employment of feeding the vanity, soothing the passions, flattering the inclinations, recommending the measures, exaggerating the virtues, disguising the faults, or concealing the oppressions, of proud usurpers.

I have no connections to please, no interest to serve, and expect to stand or fall with my countrymen. My veneration is for truth, my attachment to liberty, my affection for my countrymen, and my obligations to my God, myself, and the human race.

There are persons, of a certain ingenuity of temper, whom in *private life* I admire, in *public* pity, whose unsuspecting confidence is easily beguiled, whose personal friendships are for those of the court, and whose private virtues betray them into political vices. These are subjects of tenderness; but tenderness must not degenerate into weakness. These are ordinarily made subservient to persons of a very different character; the habit and complexion of whose souls are clearly displayed by their conduct, who, as they aim at aggrandizing themselves at the public expence, dread, and are alarmed at nothing more than an attempt to awaken, to arouse the jealousy, attention, and vigilance, of the people; who know if the spirit of enquiry once spreads in our land the voice of opposition will be heard in our streets; who, when genius is barren, arguments fail, and their great goddess in danger, try to amuse, and hope to prejudice, by applying to the friends of liberty the stale appellations of pretended patriots, wrong-headed politicians, popular firebrands, incendiaries, desperadoes, &c. and modestly assuming to themselves the deluding name of *friends to government*. Attributes do not alter essences, nor is a parade of words admitted for evidence. However, they do not stop here; every engine is played, every artifice practised, every opportunity improved, to cajole, mislead, and intimidate. On the one hand, the arm of power, long and mighty, strung with

horror, is ſtretched to view; on the other, the boſom of mercy, fair and ample, courts ſubmiſſion. Sometimes you are to be dandled on the knee of pleaſure, at others to be toſt on the billows of affliction; ſometimes your caſe is deſperate, at another you have a fair opportunity of making your peace. At one time there is no ſpace for repentance, no more remiſſion for ſin, nothing to be looked for from our gracious ſovereign but fiery indignation to devour us; he is arrayed in dreadful majeſty, with the ſternneſs of a judge, and the ſeverity of a maſter. All at once he is ſeized with the relentings of a father, and the yearnings of a mother; the arms of mercy are thrown wide open again, and the ſceptre of compaſſion ſtretched out anew. Now we hear him accoſt us in the tender accents of our Heavenly Father: "Oh! America, how often would I have gathered you as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings?" Soon, when invention is on the ſtretch, and fancy on wing, we may have painted to our imagination the elements up in arms againſt us, mighty armies with flaming ſwords, and warlike chariots marſhalling in our atmoſphere, as once hovered over a devoted city; the horrors of war are dreſſed in the moſt ſtriking colours. The moment we oppoſe by force we are to become the ſport of cruel fortune, to have an all-deſtructive navy in our front, Canadian and ſavage barbarity in our rear, an Achillean, an invulnerable army, in our ſcentre, every door of hope ſhut againſt us, deſerted, if not oppoſed, by our ſiſter colonies, without money and without diſcipline, deſtitute of ſtores and of friends, cut off from all reſources at home and abroad, and, to compleat the picture, we are to be ſplit into parties, bitter diſſentions, and mutual animoſities, are to attend us, the tumult of diviſions, and the fury of factions, are like a deſtroying angel to paſs through our land. But, at length, we are to have the good fortune to periſh in the ſtruggle, and ſo to eſcape a more infamous death.

Thus you ſee every quality of the head is employed, and every paſſion of the heart addreſſed, not to convince, but to flatter, frighten and [illegible] well calculated for women and babes, for the baſe, the ſervile, and the untutored, for the gloomy regions of Turkey, not the ſplendid miridians of America.

Give me leave, therefore, my countrymen, to addreſs you as Americans, as Britons, as Engliſhmen. You are called upon, in the courſe of Providence, to manage a controverſy, which, for its nature, variety, temperance, and conſequences, will, perhaps, ſtand alone in the annals of time. To conduct it with becoming dignity, and wiſhed for ſucceſs, requires a compleat ſacrifice of our vices, our foibles, our luxuries, and our gewgaws, a chearful, partial ſurrender, of our wealth, our eaſe, and our attachments, and an undaunted, undeviating obſequiouſneſs, to the calls of duty, and the demands of our country.

The unhappy diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies is far advanced; it ſeems to be no longer a queſtion of right; for obvious reaſons ſhe has tendered, but to iſſue upon a different point. As it reſpects her, it is now become a mere queſtion of power, or, at beſt, a conſideration of intereſt.

A controverſy ſo ſerious certainly ought to be well underſtood, and prudently managed, in order to which, you are ſenſible all ſelfiſh views, partialities, prejudices, party jealouſy, and attachments, ſhould yield to the nobler flowings of humanity, and the pureſt ardours of public ſpirit. With calmneſs, then, liſten to the dictates of reaſon, and the language of truth, under whatever circumſtances ſhe utters her voice. It is common, even among the ſagacious and diſcerning, to ſuffer paſſion to uſurp and perform the offices of the underſtanding, to aſſume and maintain principles, to oppoſe and ſtrenuouſly defend meaſures, as they are ſubſervient to ſome ſiniſter view, or favourite wiſh. It is faſhionable with modern diſputants, of a peculiar genius, great fineſſe, and affected acuteneſs, from deſign or habit, to aſſume particular truths, applicable only to peculiar circumſtances, and with great addreſs make them the criterions of right and wrong, in inſtances unattended with thoſe peculiarities from which alone their ſupport reſults. Thus, by a ſophiſtical arrangement of ideas, an artful ſelection of known facts, a miſapplication of admiſſible maxims, a proſtitution of venerable obſervations, and a play of words, a fair mind is confuſed, a plain one embarraſſed, truth obſcured, and falſhood cloathed in her ſacred robes. It would be happy if the ſerpent's ſubtilty was always qualified with the dove's innocency. Art may be innocent if it has for its object ſomething juſt, ſomething laudable; but artful, deſigning practices, for bad ends, is complicated guilt; it always aſſociates with the vices of the great, ſometimes with the virtue of the good.

The principle of intelligence within that particle of divinity was given you by its munificent donor, for valuable purpoſes, to diſcover truth from falſhood, good from evil, to inveſtigate the nature and tendency of actions, their qualities, cauſes, and effects, the connection and relation of things, and the duty reſulting therefrom. Let us, then, my countrymen, one and all, ſo far act up to the dignity of our nature as to examine for ourſelves, determine for ourſelves; it is our duty, it is manly, it is becoming; the ſubject demands it; our happineſs depends upon carefully diſtinguiſhing between propoſitions deduced from fine ſpun hypotheſis, framed by deſigning men, and ſelf-evident principles, between plauſible repreſentations and plain ſtubborn facts. Let us boldly and impartially follow the information of our conſciences, and abide by the concluſions of our own judgments. Recollect facts with their concomitant circumſtances; call to mind your paſt experience; renew former obſervations, and try the force of accuſtomed arguments. Do not be afraid; truth, like a diamond, the more it is handled the brighter it ſhines.

Let us, then, fairly ſtate the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies, candidly and impartially examine it in its nature and principles, conſider what will be the probable conſequences of a deciſion in our favour or againſt us, whether thoſe conſequences will make oppoſition prudent, politic, and neceſſary, and if ſo, to what degree, and in what manner. If, by comparing our preſent meaſures with the reſult of ſuch an enquiry, they appear wiſe and neceſſary, let us perſevere with firmneſs; if raſh and deſtructive (compared with the alternative) let us, like honeſt men, of liberal minds, frankly confeſs our errors, and change the courſe of our conduct. The exerciſe of a little common ſenſe, a moderate knowledge of human nature, obvious principles, indiſputable facts, with a few manly feelings, will lead us to ſome general and pretty ſafe concluſions upon each of theſe queſtions. The queſtion, as ſtated by Great Britain, is whether the parliament "had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all caſes whatſoever." This is her claim without any qualification or reſtriction; this is the queſtion; and to this claim is our oppoſition made. She has choſen to ſettle her claim, and for reaſons apparent, by trying a collateral matter neceſſarily connecting with it, that is, by trying the force of laws enacted by this claimed authority; ſo that a ſubmiſſion to the operation of thoſe laws, depending entirely on parliamentary authority for their validity, and inſtances not juſtified by our conſent, as in thoſe for the regulation of trade, muſt be viewed by us, will be viewed by them, and all mankind, and that juſtly, as an admiſſion of their pretended authority.

I am ſenſible this queſtion of right has been diſcuſſed by abler pens, and better heads; all the ingenuity and cunning of the miniſtry have been on the rack in ſupport of it; a numerous army of dependents, placemen, penſioners and creatures, from the prime reaſoner at court quited own to the prattling lackey in the ſtable, have taken the field in defence of it; they have been routed, drove off, chagrined, and confounded; rallied again, renewed the conflict with the ſame ſucceſs, and at laſt, like a bird hunted from twig to twig, they have taken wing, and loſt ſight of the queſtion. It would be affrontive to your underſtanding to labour a truth, which you believe as firmly, and with as much tenacity, as your firſt conceptions or the intuitions of ſcience. But *a rara avis* in the Maſſachuſetts gazette, under the ſignature of Maſſachuſettenſis, who conſtantly preſumes upon, and at length more openly aſſerts, without proving the act of parliament, founded upon a ſuppoſed union of the colonies, in his verboſe but ſophiſtical publications, I hope will excuſe, if not juſtify, a few obſervations and conciſe arguments upon the ſubject. I beg your candid attention; I will make no promiſes of entertainment or improvement; ſuch as I have I will give; I wiſh, like a ſcribe well inſtructed, I could bring out of my treaſury things new and old; I will offer nothing but what is dictated by an honeſt heart; of the truth of this you may better judge from my next.

The following ADDRESS is an anſwer to governor MARTIN's SPEECH inſerted in our gazette of the 4th inſtant.

To his excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, eſquire, captain general, governor, and commander in chief, in and over the province of NORTH CAROLINA.

SIR,

WE, his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the members of the aſſembly of North Carolina, have taken into conſideration your excellency's ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We met in general aſſembly with minds ſuperior to private diſſention, determined calmly, unitedly, and faithfully, to diſcharge the ſacred truſt repoſed in us by our conſtituents. Actuated by ſentiments like theſe, it behoves us to declare that the aſſembly of this colony have the higheſt ſenſe of their allegiance to the king of Great Britain, to whom alone, as our conſtitutional ſovereign, we acknowledge allegiance to be due, and to whom we ſo chearfully and repeatedly have ſworn it, that to remind us of the oath was unneceſſary. This allegiance all paſt aſſemblies have, upon every occaſion, amply expreſſed, and we, the preſent repreſentatives of the people, ſhall be always ready by our actions with pleaſure to teſtify; ſenſible, however, that the ſame conſtitution which eſtabliſhed that allegiance, and enjoined the oath in conſequence of it, hath bound majeſty under as ſolemn obligation to protect ſubjects inviolate in all their juſt rights and privileges, extending, by reciprocal dependence, to ſecure the happineſs of

We contemplate, with a degree of horror, the unhappy ſtate of America, involved in the moſt embarraſſing difficulties and diſtreſſes, by a number of unconſtitutional invaſions of their juſt rights and privileges, by which the inhabitants of the continent in general, and of this province in particular, have been precipitated into meaſures, extraordinary perhaps in nature, but warranted by neceſſity; from whence, among many other meaſures, the appointment of committees in the ſeveral towns and counties took its birth, to prevent, as much as in them lay, the operations of ſuch unconſtitutional encroachments; and the aſſembly remain unconvinced of any ſteps taken by thoſe committees, but ſuch as they were compelled to take for that ſalutary purpoſe.

It is not to be controverted, that his majeſty's ſubjects have a right to petition for a redreſs of grievances, or to remonſtrate againſt them; and as it is only in a meeting of the people that their ſenſe reſpecting ſuch petition and remonſtrance can be obtained, that the right of aſſembling is as undoubted. To attempt, therefore, under the maſk of authority, to prevent or forbid a meeting of the people for ſuch purpoſes, or to interrupt their proceedings when met, would be a vain effort, unduly to exerciſe power, in direct oppoſition to the conſtitution.

Far be it from us then, ſir, even to wiſh to prevent the operations of the convention now held at Newbern, or to agree with your excellency in beſtowing upon them the injurious epithet of an illegal meeting. They are, ſir, the reſpectable repreſentatives of the people, appointed for a ſpecial and important purpoſe, to which, though our conſtituents might have thought us adequate, yet as our meeting depended upon the pleaſure of the crown, they would have been unwiſe to have truſted to ſo precarious a contingence, eſpecially as the frequent and unexpected prorogations of the aſſembly (one of them in particular, as if all reſpect and attention to the convenience of their repreſentatives had been loſt, was proclaimed but two or three days before the time which had been appointed for their meeting) gave the people not the leaſt reaſon to expect that their aſſembly would have been permitted to ſit, till it was too late to appoint delegates to attend the continental congreſs at Philadelphia, a meaſure which they joined the reſt of America in thinking eſſential to its intereſt.

The houſe, ſir, neither know nor believe that any baſe arts have been practiſed upon the people, in order to lead them from their duty; but we know with certainty that the ſteps they have taken proceeded from a full conviction that the parliament of Great Britain had, by a variety of oppreſſive and unconſtitutional proceedings, made thoſe ſteps abſolutely neceſſary. We think it therefore a duty we owe the people to aſſert, that their conduct has not been owing to baſe arts, practiſed upon them by wicked and deſigning men; and have it much to lament, that your excellency ſhould add your ſanction to ſuch groundleſs imputations, as it has a manifeſt tendency to weaken the influence which the united petition of his majeſty's American ſubjects might otherwiſe have upon their ſovereign for a redreſs of thoſe grievances of which they ſo juſtly complain.

We ſhould feel inexpreſſible concern at the information given us by your excellency of your being authorized to ſay that the appointment of delegates to attend the congreſs at Philadelphia, now in agitation, will be highly offenſive to the king, had we not recently been informed, from the beſt authority, that his majeſty has been pleaſed to receive, very graciouſly, the united petition of his American ſubjects, addreſſed to him by the continental delegates lately convened at Philadelphia. We have not, therefore, the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that a ſimilar application to the throne will give offence to his majeſty, or prevent his receiving a petition for the redreſs of grievances, which his American ſubjects have a right to preſent, either ſeparately or unitedly.

We ſhall always receive with pleaſure the information of any mark of loyalty to the king given to your excellency by the inhabitants of this colony; but we are greatly concerned, leſt the manner in which you have thought proper to convey this information ſhould excite a belief that a great number of the people of this province are diſaffected to their ſovereign, to prevent which, it is incumbent upon us, in this manner, ſolemnly to teſtify to the world his majeſty has no ſubjects more faithful than the inhabitants of North Carolina, or more ready, at the expence of their lives and fortunes, to protect and ſupport his perſon, crown, and dignity. If, however, by the ſignal proofs your excellency ſpeaks of, you mean thoſe addreſſes lately publiſhed in the North Carolina gazette, and ſaid to be preſented to you, the aſſembly can receive no pleaſure from your congratulations thereupon, but what reſults from the conſideration that ſo few have been found in ſo populous a province, weak enough to be ſeduced from their duty, and pervailed upon by the baſe arts of wicked and deſigning men to adopt principles ſo contrary to the ſenſe of all America, and ſo deſtructive of thoſe juſt rights and privileges which it was their duty to maintain.

We take this opportunity, ſir, the firſt that has been given us, to expreſs the warm attachment we have to our ſiſter colonies in general, and the heart-felt compaſſion we enterain for the deplorable ſtate of the town of Boſton in particular, and alſo to declare the fixed and determined reſolution of this colony to unite with the other colonies in every effort to retain thoſe juſt rights and liberties which, as ſubjects to a Britiſh king, we poſſeſs, and which it is our abſolute and indiſpenſable duty to hand down to poſterity, unimpaired.

The exhauſted ſtate of the public funds, of which your excellency complains, we contemplate with great concern; alleviated, however, by the reflection that it has not been owing to any miſconduct of the aſſembly. We were withheld from paſſing any inferior court law, but upon ſuch terms as our duty rendered it impoſſible to accept, by which means no liſt of taxables could be taken for the year 1773, and conſequently no money collected to defray the charges of government for that year; and as your excellency did not think proper to meet the aſſembly at their uſual time of meeting in the fall, no act could be paſſed to defray the contingent charges of government for the year 1774. The treaſury, by theſe means deprived of two years collection of taxes, muſt conſequently be unable to anſwer the great demands upon it, till an act of aſſembly can be paſſed to enable it to diſcharge them.

The houſe, convinced of the neceſſity of courts of juſtice, would willingly adopt any plan for the eſtabliſhment of them, which, in their opinion, is conſiſtent with the circumſtances of this colony; and for independent judges of CAPACITY and INTEGRITY they would, with the greateſt pleaſure, very liberally provide.

We are ſorry, ſir, the impoveriſhed ſtate of the public finances will not permit us to provide for the uſual eſtabliſhment of Fort Johnſton.

The advanced ſeaſon of the year, which of all other times made it moſt inconvenient for us to attend public buſineſs, will, your excellency may aſſure yourſelf, induce us to forward it with all poſſible expedition.

JOHN HARVEY, ſpeaker.

To all the good PEOPLE *of* VIRGINIA.

WE his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, the council of this colony deeply impreſſed with the moſt ſincere regard for the proſperity of our country, and the welfare of all its inhabitants, and being deſirous, by our example, and by every means in our power, to preſerve the peace and good order of the community, can no longer forbear to expreſs our abhorrence and deteſtation of that licentious and ungovernable ſpirit that is gone forth, and miſleads the once happy people of this country.

The council recommend it to all orders of men to conſider ſeriouſly what will be the probable conſequence of ſuch a conduct as hath been lately purſued, and whether a redreſs of the grievances complained of will not be more likely to be obtained by gentle, mild, and conſtitutional methods, than by ſuch intemperate behaviour, which muſt tend to exaſperate and inflame, rather than to reconcile, the differences that now unhappily ſubſiſt.

The council wiſh, upon this occaſion, that all odious diſtinctions may be laid aſide, and that they may be conſidered not as a ſeparate body of men, and having a diſtinct intereſt from the reſt of their countrymen and fellow ſubjects, but, in the light in which they have always regarded themſelves, as the watchful guardians of the rights of the people, as well as of the prerogative of the crown. They are moſt of them natives of this country, they have families, they have property, and they truſt they have integrity too; which are the beſt ſecurities men can give, to any ſociety, for the faithful diſcharge of their duty.

Let, then, their exhortations have proper weight and influence among the people; and they plight their faith that they will join heartily with them in the uſe of ſuch means as ſhall be judged moſt ſalutary and conducive for enforcing obedience to the laws and ſupporting the conſtitution of their country, under which it has flouriſhed from its infancy, and for obtaining a happy and ſpeedy concluſion to all our troubles.

As his excellency the governor hath iſſued his proclamation for the ſpeedy meeting of the general aſſembly, the council are happy in finding an opportunity will be given the people of repreſenting their grievances in the manner preſcribed by the conſtitution.

Signed by order of the members of the council.

JOHN BLAIR, c. c.

LONDON, *March* 12.

YESTERDAY government contracted for ſeveral more tranſports to be got ready with all expedition in order to ſail for Ireland, to take on board the regiments that are ready for America.

This morning, about eight o'clock, fifty ſix draughts from the two regiments of light dragoons embarked on board a tranſport at Deptford for Cork, to augment Preſton's light dragoons deſtined for America.

It is ſaid that ſome freſh inſtructions are preparing for general Gage at Boſton, which will be ſent this evening to Falmouth, to be forwarded by a packet boat detained for that purpoſe.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for two regiments of ſoldiers to be ready by the 26th inſtant at Waterford, to embark on board ſome men of war which are odered to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for America.

Recruiting parties are ſent into different parts of the kingdom to raiſe a number of men, who are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

The ſhips fitting out at Goſport for Boſton are in ſo great a hurry that their crews are working on Sunday.

The labourers at the king's mills at Rotherhithe have been at work inceſſantly night and day for three weeks paſt, in getting flour ready to make up biſcuit for the uſe of the navy.

It is the fixed reſolution of government, *after the reduction of America* (for that is the cabinet phraſe) to keep a ſtanding army in the principal provinces, to be from time to time recruited here. Another ſyſtem of police which is to be adopted is to ſend out all the principal revenue officers from Britain.

By a gentleman lately arrived from America we are informed that Mr. Hancock, the American patriot at Boſton, had waited on general Gage more than once, which had cauſed various ſpeculations.

We hear that an account will ſoon be laid before parliament, by which it will appear that the export of Great Britain to foreign markets, and the iſlands and colonies in friendſhip with the mother country, exceeds in value the exports to the refractory colonies in proportion of nearly two thirds.

The ſhips deſtined for the relief of the Mediterranean, Africa, Antigua, and Newfoundland ſtations, are ordered to rendezvous at Spithead the 20th of next month.

The men ſelected from the body of out penſioners of Chelſea college are appointed to do garriſon duty in Ireland.

We hear that the bill for reſtraining the New England trade and fiſheries will be vigorouſly oppoſed in the houſe of lords. Lord Chatham, it is ſaid, will certainly attend; and ſome conſiderable merchants intereſted in this trade have waited on his lordſhip with material information relative to its fatal tendency.

It is reported that the miniſtry have received ſome accounts of a very alarming nature, from the Britiſh miniſter at Verſailles, of the deſigns of that court, in conjunction with the court of Madrid.

Lord Mansfield, it is talked of, will have a ſecond trip to France before the cloſe of the enſuing ſummer.

The 9th inſtant, "the Criſis, No. III." and a pamphlet entituled, "The preſent Criſis with reſpect to America," were both burnt at the Royal Exchange gate by the hands of the common hangman. There was a prodigious concourſe of people, ſome of whom were very riotous; they ſeized and threw about the firſt bruſh of faggots which were brought, and treated the city marſhal and the hangman very ill; but more faggots being ſent, which were dipped in turpentine, they immediately took fire, and the pamphlet and periodical paper were ſoon conſumed.

Another account ſays that ſome of the populace ſnatched one of the papers out of the hangman's hand, and tore it to pieces.

Sheriff Hart was wounded in the wriſt, and ſheriff Plomer in the breaſt, with a brick bat; Mr. Gates, the city marſhal, diſmounted and with much difficulty ſaved his life. Three of the ringleaders were taken into cuſtody, but ſoon after reſcued by the mob.

Soon after the ſheriffs and other officers, who attended on the occaſion, had left the Royal Exchange, a man of decent appearance burnt at the ſame place, a copy of the late addreſs upon the American affairs, and the Birmingham petition. He then hired a porter to carry him upon his knot into the center of the Royal Exchange from a public houſe in Finch Lane, where he attempted to read amidſt a great crowd of people, No. III. of the criſis, but being ſeverely pelted, the porter carried him off, and he was no ſooner out of the 'Change than the city marſhal took him into cuſtody, and conducted him to the Poultry Comptor, where he was ſearched, and ſeveral printed papers found on him. He ſaid, in the public houſe he was the author of the weekly paper called the Criſis. The perſons who heard him make the declaration are ordered to attend his examination to give evidence.

We hear her majeſty's pregnancy has been announced at Saint James's ſome time ſince, and the preparations are beginning to be made for her lying in, which is expected to happen in May next.

An officer belonging to the garriſon at Gibraltar writes to his friend in the city that a Spaniſh man of war of 50 guns, which was on fire, attempted to put in there, but before ſhe caſt anchor the flames reached the magazine, when the ſhip blew up, and all on board periſhed. Thirteen men who were in the ſhip's long boat were fortunately ſaved.

Saturday a grant paſſed the great ſeal to John Agnew of Streucha in the county of Wigton, George Stewart, of the ſame place, and Alexander Dun, collector of the cuſtoms in Newfoundland, eſquire, and to their executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, of the royal mines in the province of Newfoundland, and of all metals, minerals, and ores, reſerving a tenth part to the crown for the term of 999 years.

A few evenings ſince a nobleman loſt, at one ſitting, upwards of 6000 l. at cards.

On Monday morning next the noted Mr. Powel will ſet out on his ſecond excurſion to York and back again for a bet of 100 l. which he is to perform in five days and four hours, being twenty hours leſs than he performed it before. A number of bets are depending.

To so high a pitch of luxury is this metropolis arrived at, that last Tuesday a French hair dresser attended a lady near Oxford street, in his chariot, with his *under friseur* behind it, and he himself dressed in scarlet and silver.

We hear that at the sale of coins on Tuesday last, at Langford's, an aquitan halfpenny of Richard I. sold for 4l. 8s. and an aquitan penny of Edward the black prince for 10l. 15s.

A few days ago died at Portsmouth, captain John Murray, lieutenant governor of that garrison.

Extract of a letter from Kikenny, *in* Ireland, *dated* February 24.

"The spirited association of the inhabitants of Ballyragget, lately entered into against the White Boys, together with the close pursuit made after them about ten nights ago, irritated this lawless banditti to such a degree that they vowed revenge, and swore they would murder the people, and burn the town for daring to oppose them.

"At length they received authentic information that the greatest attack would be made last Tuesday night. The principal inhabitants, with their wives and families, assembled in the house of their landlord, Robert Butler, esquire, for their self-preservation. About night the rioters began to assemble at the fair green of Ruthbeagh, within a mile of Ballyragget, whither they came in great numbers.

"When they had settled their plan of operations they marched on towards Ballyragget, their numbers computed to be about 300 horsemen and 200 on foot, all dressed in uniform (except their leader) with a white sheet or tablecloth fastened to a long pole, for colours, several sorts of lights carried before them, and some with lighted sods of turf, threatening fire and devastation to the whole town.

"About three o'clock on Wednesday morning they arrived at the bridge of Ballyragget, where they fired several shots, and challenged the inhabitants to come out and fight them. Those on horseback then advanced into town, leaving the foot on the other side the bridge, with orders to follow them if they made any delay, and turning off to the left in the fair green, they came down full gallop to the house of Mr. Butler, which, at the word of command, they fronted three deep.

"The captain then called out to the gentlemen in the house to come out and fight them, that they were a pack of cowardly scoundrels, and repeatedly dared them to fire out of the windows. At length he fired a shot through one of the windows. This shot was succeeded by four others, which happily did no mischief, and was immediately returned from the house by the discharge of five muskets charged with slugs, and two charged with ball, every one of which did such execution that the White Boys retired with the greatest precipitation.

"The captain attempted to rally his scattered forces, but in vain; thereupon he took a book out of his pocket, and swore he would return that night se'nnight, and burn the whole town.

"In this attack several of these daring rioters were killed and wounded. Patrick Butler and Michael Travers, were killed on the spot, and their bodies found in the street; six horses were killed, and some guns and pistols were thrown into the river by the White Boys, and found next morning.

"His excellency the lord lieutenant, on the application of Thomas George, of Kilrush, and Christopher Hewieson, esquires, has been pleased to order a troop of the 4th regiment of horse from Athy, to march to Ballyragget, under the command of lieutenant Mossom, for the protection of the spirited inhabitants of that town, and to assist them, in conjunction with the magistrates, in quelling those lawless insurgents called White Boys. The above troop of horse arrived at Ballyragget yesterday."

March 22. *The following is a copy of the address and petition delivered to his majesty on Friday, at Saint James's, by four of the principal people called quakers.*

To *George* the *third*, king of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging, the *address* and *petition* of the people called *quakers*.

May it please the king!

"*Gratefully sensible of the protection and indulgence we enjoy under thy government, and with hearts full of anxious concern for thy happiness, and the prosperity of this great empire, we beg leave to approach thy royal presence.*

"*Prompted by the affection we bear to our brethren and fellow subjects, impressed with an apprehension of calamities in which the whole British empire may be involved, and moved by an ardent desire to promote thy royal intention of effecting a happy reconciliation with thy people in America, we beseech thy gracious regard to our petition.*

"*From the intercourse subsisting between us and our brethren abroad, for the advancement of piety and virtue, we are persuaded there are not, in thy extensive dominions, subjects more loyal and more zealously attached to thy royal person, thy family, and government, than in the provinces of America, and amongst all religious denominations.*

"*We presume not to justify the excesses committed, nor to enquire into the causes which may have produced them; but, influenced by the principles of that religion which proclaims 'peace on earth, and good will to men,' we humbly beseech thee to stay the sword, that means may be tried to effect without bloodshed, and all the evils of intestine war, a firm and lasting union with our fellow subjects in America.*

"*Great and arduous as the task may appear, we trust men may be found in this country, and in America, who, properly authorised, would, with a zeal and ardour becoming an object so important, endeavour to compose the present differences, and establish a happy and permanent reconciliation, on that firm foundation, the reciprocal interest of each part of the British empire.*

"*That the Almighty, by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice, may make thee the happy instrument of perpetuating harmony and concord through the several parts of thy extensive dominions, that thy clemency and magnanimity may be admired in future generations, and a long succession of thy descendants fill, with honour to themselves, and happiness to a grateful people, the throne of their ancestors, is the fervent prayer of thy faithful subjects.*"

Abstract of the bill to RESTRAIN *the* TRADE *and* FISHERIES *of the* AMERICANS.

THE bill now depending for restraining the commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fishery, after reciting the former acts, by which such trade and navigation were permitted, enacts,

"That during the combinations and disorders which at this time prevail within the province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Providence plantations, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the said provinces and colonies should enjoy the same privileges of trade to which his majesty's obedient subjects are entitled after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to some other British colony, or to Great Britain; or any merchandizes which shall at any time have been imported into the said province or colonies, shall be shipped from any of the said provinces or colonies to any place whatsoever, other than to Great Britain, or some of the British islands in the West Indies, and that no other merchandizes whatsoever, of the manufacture of the said provinces or colonies, or which shall at any time have been imported into the same, shall, after the said limited time, be shipped from any of the said colonies to any place whatsoever, except Great Britain or Ireland, or the British islands in the West Indies, on forfeiture of ship and cargo.

"Also, that after a limited time, and during this act, no sort of wines, salt, or any goods or commodities whatsoever (except horses, victual and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his majesty's ships, and for his majesty's forces or garrisons, or the produce of the British islands in the West Indies) shall be imported, upon any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and vessel.

"Likewise, that if any vessel, not belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, shall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fishery upon any part of North America, or having on board materials for such fishery, unless the master do produce to the commander of any of his majesty's ships of war stationed for the superintendance of the American fisheries, a certificate under the hand of the governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova Scotia, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, or West Florida, setting forth that such vessel hath cleared out from some one side of the said colonies, and that she actually belongs to his majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony, it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of his majesty's ships of war stationed for the protection of the fishery upon the coast of North America, to seize and prosecute all such vessels, with a proviso, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel belonging to the French king, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

"These restraints to be discontinued so soon as obedience to the laws shall be restored. Persons giving false certificates to be declared incapable of serving his majesty, and subject to other pains and penalties."

NEWPORT, *May* 1.

BY a vessel arrived here last Wednesday from New York we are informed that the news of the engagement between the regulars and the provincials got to New York on Sunday last, between the forenoon and afternoon service; that the people of the city immediately disarmed the soldiers, and possessed themselves of the fort and magazines, in which they found about fifteen hundred arms; that they unloaded two transports bound to Boston, captain Montague not daring to give them any assistance; that a third transport had sailed while they were seizing the two others, and the people had fitted out a vessel in order to take and bring her back; that they had forbid all the pilots from bringing up any king's ships; that captain Montague was not able to procure a pilot in the whole city; and that the inhabitants were preparing and putting themselves into the best posture of defence. The gentleman who brings this intelligence left Elizabeth Town yesterday morning, and tells us that on Monday the committee of that town and county met, and agreed to raise one thousand men immediately, to assist in the defence of New York against any attack that may be made upon them.

We are further assured that there are thirty thousand men enrolled in the province of Pennsylvania, determined to protect the congress, in case any attempt should be made to disperse them.

Extract of a letter from *Roxbury*, dated *April* 28.

"*Notwithstanding your many neglects, notwithstanding my many avocations, I once more salute you, jacta est alea. What folly could induce general Gage to act a part so fatal to Britain. Is it all over with them. Their withering laurels will soon be plucked from their brows by the rapacious Bourbon. I pity the madness which effected their destruction. You have, no doubt, been informed of the affair of last Wednesday. It is not truly amazing, that such a body of regulars so thoroughly appointed, with artillery, &c. should be defeated, and put to flight, by a handful of raw, undisciplined peasants? We have lost but 41, and but few, not exceeding 10, wounded; they have near 300 killed, wounded and missing. Our countrymen swarm to our defence from all quarters. We are busily organizing our troops, and shall soon have a well constructed army in the field of 30,000 men. Gage and his troops are immured within the walls of Boston; and, what is a delay to our satisfaction, our friends are entrapped by them. We have some hopes they will be liberated this day. General Gage has proposed, upon their surrendering their arms, that they may march out. They surrendered their arms yesterday.*

"*Poor Quincy, alas! he is no more; he returned to his native country, pressed the beloved soil, and died. We did not see him; he breathed his last, the night before last, at Cape Anne.*

"*We have had an express, by the way of Connecticut, enclosing transcripts from letters sent lately to New York; such a vile system of* SLAVERY *is preparing for us, as might make a Domitian blush. Thank God, our enemies will assuredly be defeated.*"

The governor of North Carolina has forbid, by proclamation, any delegates from that province attending the general congress, which, however, is not likely to have any effect.

By the best accounts of the late action, and the most accurate calculation, it appears that, considering the number engaged on each side, the fire of the Americans did, at least, four times as much execution as that of the regulars.

Notwithstanding the numerous expresses sent out to stop the country people from going down to Boston upon the late alarm, the numbers which really marched to Roxbury, Cambridge, and Charlestown, amounted to near 40,000, about 30,000 of whom remained there last Friday.

It is said the British troops in Boston have done playing the *Yankee* tune, and give the Americans a great character for humanity and courage.

The general assembly of this colony have appointed Thursday the 11th instant a day of fasting and prayer throughout this colony.

WILLIAMSBURG.

FRIDAY afternoon, 4 o'clock. We are informed, by a gentleman who is just arrived here from Philadelphia, that at a meeting of upwards of 6000 quakers in that city, on a motion made, "whether they should join in the general cause with respect to the late unhappy differences, and take up arms in defence of American liberty," there were only 26 dissentients.——We are also told that the people of that profession, from the highest to the lowest, are very active in raising contributions for the support of those great and noble sufferers, the brave, and, we hope, invincible Bostonians.

Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN arrived in Philadelphia, from London, on the 6th of this instant.

The general assembly of Connecticut have passed an act for the immediate raising and paying six regiments of soldiers.

By this day's papers from the northward we learn that there are two ships of war lying off Newport, Rhode Island, the captains of which threaten to fire on the town if a man goes out to the assistance of our most unhappy brethren at Boston.

It likewise appears that the troops and men of war are destined for New York, to cut off all communication between the northern and southern colonies.

A gentleman in England concludes a letter, of a very late date, in the following words: "If you persevere in your non-importation and non-exportation agreement, in less than twelve months you will become compleat conquerors; if you break, then you become slaves, not to *one* tyrant, but to *five hundred*."

We understand that *private* letters are received in this city, which inform that the troops at Boston were *exceedingly* justifiable as to their conduct on a late alarming occasion, and that there would not have been the least bloodshed, had not the *impertinence* and *ill behaviour* of the provincials urged them to take up arms in their *own defence*. The printer will not be so indecent as to declare that the authors of these letters *lie*; but this he will venture to say, that they have not only contradicted almost every printer on this continent, but also the accounts given by gentlemen, of the strictest probity and veracity, from every intelligent quarter.

In the New York Journal is the following account of the late action near Boston, said to be well authenticated: 49 marines and 63 soldiers killed; 103 wounded; 215 killed, wounded, and missing; 2 waggons loaded with provisions, &c. &c. taken from the regulars, and the waggoners killed. 35 provincials killed and missing; 4 houses and 1 barn burnt at Lexington; 50 or 60 barrels of flour destroyed at Concord; 2 gun carriages burnt.

Patriotism, throughout the whole of the northern colonies, according to the last advices, never, in any age, shone so conspicuous as at present.

The New Hampshire congress have voted and are raising their quota of men, for the defence of the colonies.

The 28th ult. general Gage let about 30 men come out of Boston, and then shut the gate. It remains uncertain when they will be permitted to leave the town.

Papers from London as late as the 29th of March are received, but contain nothing of very material import. The parliament has not determined on any matter more than what was inserted in the last Virginia gazettes.

Errata. In Lectum Iri, of last week, line 32, for principle, read principles; in the same line dele *not*. Line 62, for verce, read virce.

THE counties of whose tithables, lists, or certificates of the members, for the year 1774, have not yet come to my hands, are *Augusta*, *Amherst*, *Bedford*, *Berkeley*, *Botetourt*, *Chesterfield*, *Culpeper*, *Elizabeth City*, *Essex*, *Fairfax*, *Fincastle*, *Goochland*, *Hampshire*, *Hanover*, *Henrico*, *King George*, *Loudoun*, *Louisa*, *Lunenburg*, *Nansemond*, *New Kent*, *Norfolk*, *Orange*, *Prince Edward*, *Prince George*, *Southampton*, *Stafford*, *Surry*, *Sussex*, *Warwick*, and *Westmoreland*, with the lists of some counties. Their accounts against the public were not sent. G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

NORFOLK, *April* 6, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the purchase of Mr. *Brown*'s share in the printing office established in this borough, and by the dissolution of the late concern of *William Duncan* and company, the subscriber has become a principal proprietor, and sole manager, of the press, and humbly solicits the favour of the public towards an undertaking, which, if properly conducted, may prove of general advantage. Many have been the difficulties with which the business of this press has hitherto been obstructed. The subscriber enters upon the office encumbered with the bad effects of those difficulties, which, however, he will make it his study to remove, and flatters himself with the prospect of success. He need not mention the peculiar advantages his situation affords for an undertaking of this nature, in the first trading town in the colony, where the earliest intelligence can be procured from abroad, and a constant communication maintained, by means of the rivers, with all parts of this well watered dominion, so that his most distant subscribers, he trusts, will never have cause to complain of any remissness in forwarding their papers.

By a steady attention to variety and novelty, he hopes to furnish amusement to his readers, while a careful collection of the useful and instructive adds profit to their pleasure.

An impartial detail of public transactions, with such compositions as may be conducive to the welfare of his country, or throw any light on the important objects that engross the attention of all ranks of people in these unhappy times, shall meet a ready publication. Advertisements, articles of news, essays, and whatever else may be proper for a weekly paper, will be thankfully received, and duly inserted.

The greatest care shall be taken to distribute the papers in the speediest method, and to give every satisfaction to the public. The subscriber cannot conclude without again requesting the encouragement of a colony always desirous to promote every undertaking of general utility. With great respect, he subscribes himself, the public's devoted and most obedient servant,

JOHN HUNTER HOLT.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the sign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the south east corner of* Market *and* Gay *streets, and opposite Messieurs* Usher, Rowe, *and company's store, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffeehouse, in* Baltimore *town*,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for sale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, consisting of the following articles, viz. silver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch strainers, cream ewers, castors, salts and salt glasses, coasters, soup spoons, punch spoons, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, silver shoe, knee, stock, and breast buckles, plated shoe, knee, and stock buckles, maccaroni shoe buckles, fashionable diamond, topaz, emerald, saphir, amethist, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco paste, foil stone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and paste fancy work ditto, set in gold and silver, garnet, paste, and plain gold mason broaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chrystal sleeve buttons, set in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chrystal, paste, and foyl stone shoe, knee, and stock buckles, plain gold stock buckles, chrystal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paste and glass sleeve buttons in silver, gold, silver, gilt, and pinchbeck seals and trinkets, silver and steel watch chains, tortoiseshell and horn combs, neatly set with paste and marquiset, silver and shagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without instruments, silver spurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, silver and silver gilt whistle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, set in gold and fancy work, paste and marquiset necklaces and ear rings, garnet and paste ear rings, draw plates, silver and steel stopped thimbles, pincushion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and paste pins, hair sprigs, a variety of fashionable stay pins, silver hafted knives and forks in cases, ladies hussiffs, with and without instruments, billiard balls, gold scales and weights, properly regulated. Also cutteau du chasse hangers, small swords and pistols of all sorts, true and false stones of all sorts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten stone, pumice stone, saltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the use of silversmiths.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old gold, silver, lace, and watches.

To be SOLD *on the premises, on the* 10*th day of* August *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may easily be made, having the advantage of a stream running through it, and a good mill seat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchase money to be paid on the sale, the remainder in twelve months, giving security.

tdf NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

I HAVE taken up, in *Pittsylvania*, a negro man, named TOM, who says he belongs to *William M'Kentire*, in *North Carolina*, *Duplan* county: He is an outlandish fellow, though can speak pretty good *English*, appears to be about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pretty well set, with a few of his own country marks in his face, and says he has been a sailor. He has on a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an oznabrig shirt, a country made hat, and a pair of old stockings. The owner may get him by applying to the subscriber. My reason for taking this method to inform the public is, because the county gaol is so torn to pieces that it will not hold him. (3) RICHARD BROWN.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, a large bay horse, neither docked nor branded, has a small star in his forehead, a black mane, and a remarkable bushy tail, which appears very much like a stallion's, both hind feet white, with a black lock of hair on each footlock; he paces and trots very aukwardly, and was formerly the property of Mr. *Richard Booker*, who purchased him of Mr. *Hill*. I have heard of his being about Mr. *Benjamin Weldon*'s plantation. Whoever delivers him shall be handsomely rewarded by 3 WILLIAM BLAND.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in *Hanover* county, near the *Fork Church*, a red and white pied steer, about 2 or 3 years old, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 5s.

JOHN DAY.

TAKEN up, in *December* last, a black horse, about 15 years old, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, and a small piece of his right ear is cut out. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

JAMES WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a dark bay horse, about 9 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, has a star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, a hanging mane and switch tail, and his hind feet are white. Posted, and appraised to 5l. CHARLES HESTER.

TAKEN up, in *Culpeper*, near the *Ragged Mountain*, a black stone colt, about 2 years old last spring, neither docked nor branded, 4 feet 2 inches high; his hind feet are white. Posted, and appraised to 5l. 10s. JOHN RAILSBACK.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a bay mare, about 6 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O C, has a large white spot on the top of her mane, and near her weathers, with several others on her legs and the fore parts of her body. Posted, and appraised to 8l. () JAMES MITCHAM.

POETS CORNER.

A PROPHECY *of the future* GLORY *of* AMERICA.

TO years far diſtant, and to ſcenes more bright,
Along the vale of time extend thy ſight,
Where hours, and days, and years, from yon bright pole,
Wave following wave, in long ſucceſſion roll;
There ſee in pomp, for ages without end,
The GLORIES of the WESTERN WORLD aſcend.
See this bleſt LAND in her bright morn appears,
Wak'd from dead ſlumbers of ſix thouſand years,
While clouds of darkneſs vail'd each cheering ray,
To ſavage beaſts and ſavage men a prey;
Fair FREEDOM now her enſigns bright diſplays,
And peace and plenty bleſs the golden days.
In mighty pomp AMERICA ſhall riſe,
Her GLORIES ſpreading to the boundleſs ſkies;
Of ev'ry fair, ſhe boaſts th' aſſembled charms,
The queen of empires, and the nurſe of arms.
See where her HEROES mark their glorious way,
Arm'd for the fight, and blazing on the day;
Blood ſtains their ſteps, and o'er the conqu'ring plain,
'Mid fighting thouſands, and 'mid thouſands ſlain,
Their eager ſwords promiſcuous carnage blend,
And ghaſtly deaths their raging courſe attend;
Her mighty pow'r the ſubject world ſhall ſee,
For laurell'd conqueſt waits her high degree.
See her bold veſſels ruſhing to the main,
Catch the ſwift gales, and ſweep the wat'ry plain,
Or, led by commerce, at the merchant's door
Unlade the treaſures of each diſtant ſhore,
Or, arm'd with thunder, on the guilty foe
Ruſh big with death, and aim th' impending blow,
Bid ev'ry realm, that hears the tramp of fame,
Quake at the diſtant terror of her name.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, on the 25th inſtant* (May) *at the ſhop of the deceaſed doctor* John Walker,

A COMPLEAT ſet of SHOP UTENSILS, SURGEON and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the ſaid deceaſed. The time of credit will be made known at the ſale by

2 THOMAS SIMPSON, adminiſtrator.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 10, 1775.

I INTEND FOR THE WEST INDIES SOON.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, near *Charles City* courthouſe, on the 28th of *March*, a dun coloured bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, not branded, and is well gaited, was in good order when ſhe went away. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS to any perſon who will bring her to me in ſaid county, or to *Gideon Ratliff* in *Williamſburg*.

WILLIAM RATLIFF, ſenior.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 5, 1775.

BEING appointed to collect the debts due to the eſtate of the late Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND, deceaſed, I deſire all thoſe indebted, whoſe conveniency it may not ſuit to be here at the next meeting of the merchants, to be ſo obliging as to ſend the money by ſome merchant, or other perſon, who will attend at that time, and a proper account and receipt ſhall be returned by the ſame hand to them, by their humble ſervant, JACOB BRUCE.

N. B. The amount of Mrs. RIND's paper, from the firſt to her death, is thirteen ſhillings and ſix pence.

At a VESTRY *held for* NORTHFARNHAM *pariſh the 21ſt day of* April, 1775, *preſent, John Smith, John Tarpley, Nicholas Flood, William Peachey, Le Roy Peachey, Le Roy Griffin, William Smith, Charles M'Carty, Hudſon Muſe, William Colſton, gentlemen.*

WHEREAS a report hath been induſtriouſly but falſely circulated, through this colony, by ſome artful and deſigning people, to ſerve their ſelfiſh purpoſes, that the cure of this pariſh, at preſent vacant, by the death of the late incumbent Mr. *Mackay*, is not to be filled up by any other perſon than by Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay*, the ſon of the late incumbent; in order therefore to undeceive the people who may have given credit to ſuch falſe reports, the veſtry of the ſaid pariſh having this day met, do deſire that the churchwardens cauſe to be immediately publiſhed in the churchyard and in the *Virginia* gazettes, as ſoon as may be convenient, an advertiſement to contradict the ſaid report, and to give public notice that the cure of the ſaid pariſh is ſtill vacant, and that the veſtry of the ſaid pariſh would not be ſo wanting to their duty, nor ſo unmindful of their charge, as to keep the pariſh vacant for ſuch a number of years, as muſt neceſſarily paſs over before the ſaid Mr. *Fitzhugh Mackay* will be of a proper age to receive ordination to qualify himſelf to diſcharge the office of a clergyman.

2 LE ROY PEACHEY, HUDSON MUSE, } churchwardens.

THE treaſurer, truſtees, and ſubſcribers, to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, collected laſt *Sunday*, from the two audiences, £. 10 5 3, for which they beg leave to return their thanks to the generous contributors. On the day following they ordered £. 81 to be diſtributed among five widows and the orphans of ſix clergymen, and appointed officers for the enſuing year, namely, the reverend Meſſieurs *John Camm*, treaſurer, *Adam Smyth*, *Thomas Field*, *William Harriſon*, *Alexander White*, *Henry Skyring*, and *Samuel Klug*, truſtees, *Thomas Davis*, junior, morning, and *Samuel Sheild*, evening preacher.

(1) JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

FOR SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL; he is full 15 hands 3 inches high, and remarkable for his ſtrength and beauty of form, being, in *every* reſpect, worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree, in the hand writing and ſigned by ſir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel*'s performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable ſure for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known to any perſon, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, eſquire, in *Weſtmoreland* county.

ROBERDEAU AND JACKSON

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR NEW DISTILLERY, IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, ON THE RIVER POTOWMACK, IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA RUM,

WHICH they engage to be equal in quality, ſtrength, agreeableneſs of ſmell, and good flavour, to any made on this continent. They will be much obliged to the venders of that article for their cuſtom, which they hope to merit, as well by the goodneſs of their RUM, the moderate profit they deſign to ſell at, as their conſtant endeavour to give general ſatisfaction.

*** They propoſe to ſell for caſh only, or country produce, delivered at the DISTILLERY.

NORFOLK, *May* 2, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to us are deſired to ſettle their accounts with Mr. *Alexander Moſeley*, who is appointed to the management of the concern ſince the death of Mr. *John Wilkins*, and as many accounts have long been ſtanding, we expect ſpeedy ſettlement.

PHRIPP, TAYLOR, and company.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, or otherwiſe on the place, on* Saturday *the 17th of* June *next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James* river, in the lower end of *Amherſt* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a ſhad fiſhery, alſo a quarry of limeſtone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land ſufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houſes thereon. Alſo for SALE, on the place, on the *Tueſday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James* river, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Iſland*, and adjoining the land at *Woodſon*'s ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared ſufficient to work about 10 hands. The ſaid tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both theſe tracts are beautiful ſituations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no perſon will venture to purchaſe either of the above tracts without firſt viewing it; therefore it is needleſs to ſay any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of ſale, and bond, with good ſecurity, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or ſoldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in p[illegible] of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Chriſtmas next.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Daniel, *deceaſed, will be* SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 22d *inſtant* (May) *being* Middleſex *court day, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

ALL his LOTS and HOUSES in the town of *Urbanna*, where he kept public houſe, and is very conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe, being next houſe to the cuſtomhouſe, and oppoſite the courthouſe. At the ſame time will be ſold all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, moſt of it new and good, a quantity of BACON, two HORSES, and a SINGLE CHAIR. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers for all ſums above twenty ſhillings, on giving bond and ſecurity. Long credit will be given for the lots and houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe them before the day of ſale may apply to

3 GEORGE DANIEL, ROBERT DANIEL, } executors.

*** A quantity of WINE, RUM, and BEER, will be ſold at the ſame time, and credit given till the 1ſt day of *November* next, on giving bond and ſecurity, as aforeſaid. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment.

To all SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, *and other* OFFICERS, *within the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA.

FREDERICK county, to wit.

WHEREAS *James Thompſon*, alias *Dixon*, did, on the 3d of *April*, make oath before me, *Iſaac Zane*, gentleman, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, that he received a certain piece of coin, commonly called a doublon, of baſe metal, from *John Cunningham*; and whereas there is good reaſon to ſuſpect that the ſaid *John Cunningham* treaſonably made and paſſed the ſame, and has ſince fled, and is not yet apprehended; therefore I command you, in his majeſty's name, that you and every of you, in your ſeveral and reſpective precincts, ſearch diligently for the ſaid *John Cunningham*, and to make hue and cry after him, from town to town, and from county to county, as well by horſemen as footmen, and if you ſhall find the ſaid *John Cunningham*, that then you ſhall immediately apprehend and bring him before ſome juſtice of the peace of the county where he ſhall be taken, to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand and ſeal, this 4th day of *April*, 1775. ISAAC ZANE.

*** The above named *John Cunningham* is about 23 years of age, born in *Ireland*, and is a blackſmith by trade. He is well made, and had on, when he went away, a red ſpotted ſwan ſkin waiſtcoat, old brown coat and breeches, old hat, ſtockings, and ſhoes, and generally reſided on or near the *South Weſt Marſh*, in the county aforeſaid. 3

LOST by the ſubſcribers, living in *Auguſta*, the 14th of *April*, between *John Baggott*'s and the *Fall Hill*, in *Fredericksburg*, a BOOK, with a large quantity of bonds and receipts in it, a bond upon *Henry Quarles*, of *King William*, for 15l. a bond on *Holt Richeſon*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Benjamin Elliott*, of *King William*, for 12l. a bond upon *Thomas Tignar*, for 5l. a bond upon *Quilley Tignar*, of *King and Queen*, for 5l. a bond upon *James Heckley*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 10l. a bond upon *Martain Welch*, for 9l. a bond on *Mary Solcban*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 16l. a bond on *Philip Lipſcomb*, of *Spotſylvania*, for 25l. and a bond upon *John Glaſſcock*, of *Frederick*, for 26l. We do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds; alſo from paying any monies due to us to any others, without aſſerted by us, as there are ſeveral bonds that we cannot recollect at this time.

2* ROBERT CREVENS, WILLIAM MUNE.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to *Joſeph Carver*, of *Louiſa* county, for the ſum of 19l. 10s. in conſequence of his verbal promiſe of letting me have 296 acres of land; but on application to the ſurveyor, I was informed that there were only 197; therefore this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to comply with it.

3 JOHN WADE.

THE NOTED HORSE

PARTNER,

LATELY the property of colonel *Thomas Mann Randolph*, in high perfection, ſtands at my houſe, on *Rowanty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, about 16 miles from *Peterſburg*, to cover mares at a guinea the leap, or five pounds the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged by the payment of three guineas, on or before the firſt day of *October* next. Entertainment for gentlemens ſervants, and good paſturage gratis. I ſhall take the utmoſt care of mares, but will not be anſwerable for any which may get away.

3 ROBERT SKIPWITH.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from *Smithfield*, about the middle of laſt *January*, a ſmall black mare, not branded, has a very ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and is ſuppoſed to be with foal. Whoever will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in *Smithfield*, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.

3 GEORGE HALL.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe. t f CARTER BRAXTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Amherſt* county, about the latter end of *February* laſt, a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROBIN, about 45 years of age, is nearly 6 feet high, well made, of a yelloviſh compledion, a thin viſage, ſeveral of his fore teeth are out, and is ſomewhat deaf. He formerly belonged to colonel *Warner Lewis*, of *Glouceſter* county, where it is probable he will attempt to go, as he was lately taken up near *Richmond* town, and made his eſcape from the perſon who was bringing him home, near *Goochland* courthouſe. All maſters of ſhips, and other perſons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the colony. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows, to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again.

3 W. CABELL.

The SUBSCRIBER *has for* SALE

A FEW CHOICE

INDENTED SERVANTS.

THOMAS SMITH.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid.

WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Geenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.